"Visitor" Accounts.

We have commenced sending out the Visitor accounts this week. We do this for several reasons : 1st. We wish to let our subscribers know just how their accounts stands on the Visitor's book.

3rd. If any mistake has occurred in keeping the accounts, to give an opportunity for immediate cor-

One thing is certain: the money due the Visitor must be collected. To collect by a travelling agent is a very expensive mode, and, in many respects, unsatisfactory. We trust, therefore, our subscribers will not put us to this unnecessary expense and trouble. When you receive your account, just enclose the amount due to our address; or, if more convenient, when in the city, call and arrange with our publishers, Barnes & Co., Prince William Street.

To each and all we say, if any mistake appears in your account, be so kind as to point it out, and we shall be most happy to correct it.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 1, 1868.

The Sacrifices of the Ministry.

On this subject, as it seems to us, there are very erroneous impressions, and an immense amount of cant with many who have taken upon themselves the responsibilities of this high vocation. Cut off from the ordinary pursuits of wealth, worldly ease and indulgence, they seem to imagine that they are authorized to be everlastingly boasting of the wonderful sacrifices they are making for the sake of souls. This ministerial whining about sacrifices in the presence of the bloody cross of Calvary is a positive disgrace to the sacred office, and is utterly unworthy of the dignity and glory of the great work of winning souls to the crucified one.

A religious writer, in treating on this question of ministerial sacrifices, very justly says :-

It is true there are cases of hardships and suffering among ministers of the gospel, and so also there are among farmers, mechanics, sailors and gold-diggers. There are sometimes sickness, poverty, calamity, and affliction, for these are but the common heritage of mankind; but the assertion that these troubles are peculiar in character or degree to the ministers of Christ car hardly be sustained; and it sustained, it can be squarely met by the counterassertion that they have pleasures, blessings, and advantages which fully counterbalance all these troubles. And some who pride themselves upon their sacrifices are quite as worthy of commiseration as was old Joseph Bradford, an associate of Wesley, who told a company of ministerial murmurers, who, taken from the walks of humble life, boasted of forsaking all, that the old men had also had their share of trials; and that he, having been both a cobbler and a tinker, had made a double sacrifice, for he "gave up two of the best auls in the kingdom, to become an ambassador of God in the church and a gentleman in society !" The fact is, the dignity of the gospel ministry

seems greatly misuaderstood. It is apparently held by some to consist in grave looks, faultless linen, fine broadcloth, kid gloves, delicate hands, flabby muscles, dyspeptic stomachs, smooth-shaven faces, white cravats, sore throats, and so forth. And when of ordination has been performed upon a man duly qualified, according to the standards of the college and the seminary, it is supposed that this man, having thus been made a minister, is henceforth to be associated with some superior caste, and is separated from the ordinary occupations of unconsecrated mortals. It is supposed that the man is spoiled when the minister is made. And, hence, it he wears a suit of clothes which are paid for, and consequently a little old, it is said, "He doesn't look much like a minister." And if he takes off his coat and goes to work, "He doesn't act much like a mi-

The true dignity of the gospel ministry is far different from all this. It is not the dignity of dullness. nor is it the dignity of dress. It is the dignity of honest. Christian manhood, charged with weighty responsibilities, impressed with the grandest motives, regenerated by divine power, and filled and consecrated by the Holy Ghost. It is not a dignity supported by money, and money gained by sacrificing principle or suppressing truth, but it is the dignity of single-hearted, honest, earnest men, who, in the midst of poverty, and privations, and long continued toils, can say, "Our rejoicing is this, the testimony of our conscience, that in simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, but by the grace of God, we have had our conversation in the world, and more abundantly to you-ward," (2 Cor. i. 12). "For our exhortation was not of deceit, nor of uncleanness, nor in guile; but as we were allowed of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak; not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts. For neither at any time used we flattering words, as ye know, nor a cloak of covetousness; God is witness." (1 Thess. ii. 3-5). "1 have coveted no man's silver, or gold, or apparel. Yea, ye yourselves know, that these hands have ministered unto my necessities, and to them that were with me. I have showed you all things, how that so labouring ye ought to support the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how He said, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'" (Acts

This is the genuine dignity of the minister of God, the sturdy honesty of a Christian man; and though such an one be clothed in rags, his testimony will have convincing weight. In such a heart, there will be no room for murmuring, begging, or complaint. Earth is too small, and time too short, and the great future too near and too grand, to admit of a spirit of repining amid these light afflictions, which are but the momentary prelude to that superabundant and eternal burden of glory that awaits us in the world

Much of the ministerial repining is inconsistent in point of fact. "They plead poverty." But is it hunger, or cold, or nakedness? No; they have food and raiment; let them therewith be content. "But their food is very plain." The plainer the better, then, so it be wholesome and nourishing; it will save dyspepsia and doctor's bills. "But their clothes are not so good as the average of their congregations." Good again, for the world is bedevilled with pride and crazed with following the fashions set by Parisian rakes and harlots; and as it needs some one to set the example of simplicity of dress and food, who can do it so well as the minister? "But others who have worked no harder than he, have gained wealth, while he is poor." Right again; for did he not forrenounce the hopes of earthly wealth, when he en-tered the ministry of God? Has he not declared that, "God hath chosen the poor of this world, rich a and heirs of the kingdom?" Has he not ed them again and again that "it is easier for amel to go through the eye of a needle than for a h man to enter into the kingdom of heaven?" And shall he give the lie to all this by coveting the vanibe has despised, and repining over the lack of hings which have been gained by disregarding the beautiful the lacks and onions? Having gained be heavenly birthright, does he grudge poor Esan to the lacks and onions?

ra so straitened, and their wives to task assumants in making and

mending, and turning and fixing, to get along." Good again. For in the lavish wastefulness of this generation it needs one family in every neighbourhood to teach people by example that it is possible for a person to wear one suit of clothes in decent comfort until they are honestly able to pay for another, instead of decking themselves in finery and pride at the expense of poor tailors, whose bills may never be paid. And this very economy, this constant and enforced carefulness, is what makes the ninister's well-trained daughters such prizes to those who believe that "a prudent wife is from the Lord," and who prefer to have their twenty thousand pounds' worth all in wife, rather than to take ninetenths of it in money, and the rest in ribbons and roses, silks and satins, false hair and broken health, aches, misery, nervousness, discontent and general wretchedness. And this same poverty is what makes the minister's sons, as a class, the men of thrift, inegrity, virtue, uprightness, and prosperity, while the pampered progeny of the envied rich man, run a course of dissipation and riot, which terminates in life-long misery or in an early grave.

"But the minister is often restricted in his charities-he sees need, and has calls for help which he cannot meet." So did the poor widow who cast her two mites into the treasury of God. Let him go and do likewise; for if there be first a willing mind, the gift is accepted according to that a man hath, not according to that he hath not. Doubtless the widow's mites have brought more money into the treasury of the Lord than any other gift which has been offered by man since the creation of the world. Cast in, then, your mites, and He who sits over against the treasury can behold and bless your little and make it better than the treasures of many wicked.

The late Association at Saint George.

In accordance with our promise last week, we proceed to furnish details of the proceedings of this Anniversary. The following Reports were presented by the several Committees, and adopted by the body. We extract them from the manuscript Minutes.

FREDERICTON SEMINARY. The Committee on the Fredericton Seminary beg

eave to report-That they learn with satisfaction, that as far as

ttendance of students and the instruction given in the Institution are concerned, our Seminary is in a prosperous condition. For the detailed particulars hey refer to the report of the managing committee.

Your committee are especially gratified to learn hat the increase in the attendance of young ladies has rendered the appointment of a lady teacher necessary. They regard this as a wise and judicious step ; and they would commend to the Christian sympathy of the denomination Miss Bentley, the sister who has undertaken this arduous office, of whose qualifica-

ions for the work they are perfectly satisfied. The continuance of the debt still militates against he progress of the Institution, but they hope that the efforts now being made in the several counties. and the pledges given in various directions, will soon free it from this clog upon its advancement.

All which, &c. C. SPURDEN, Chairman.

UNION SOCIETY. During the past year God has continued to sancion and sustain the work of this Socity. Upon home and foreign waters our bread has been cast, and we shall find it after many days. We cordially com-mend this valuable organization to the care and configence of all the churches; and as it urgently needs ncreased means for carrying on its great work, we trust that it may receive such enlarged support that, the ensuing year, its income from this Association may be at least \$2,000; and we fervently pray that to all its agents and operations may be given "showers of blessing."

TIMOTHY HARLEY Chairman.

HOME MISSIONS. Your Committee are deeply impressed with the fact, that notwithstanding all our labors in the Home Mission work, that many of the centres of influence as well as numerous outlying districts of the Province are only partially supplied with Baptist preaching. The calls upon our Board to enlarge their sphere o action in the domestic field are increasingly urgent; but they can only respond to the affirmative in proportion as the necessary funds are forthcoming from the churches. Is it too much to ask that the 9,000 Bapists of New Brunswick should contribute \$1,000 per annum to this deeply interesting department of Chrisian labor. Your Committee would suggest systematic arrangements in every church of the body for seeping this important matter before the people. In addition to frequent missionary sermons by the pas ors it seems to us desirable to have monthly missionary meetings in every church, where prayer should be offered, appropriate intelligence communicated. and collections taken in aid of the cause.

All of which is respectfully submitted 1. E. BILL, Chairman.

SABBATH SCHOOLS. As letters have not been received from a large number of churches, and no opportunity has been at forded to examine such as are at hand, your Committee cannot furnish a full report of the state of the Sabbath Schools connected with the churches of this Association.

From the letters read, however, they are encouraged to hope that the churches generally are becoming more sensible of the importance of this great

branch of religious influence,

Believing that an early and intimate acquaintance with the Sacred Scriptures tends to form and establish correct principles, and prepares for the intelli gent hearing of the Gospel, thus predisposing the mind and heart to the reception of living truth; and that it is of the highest importance that influences for good be brought to bear as early as possible, before evil has occupied the mind and bad habits be come confirmed, your Committee would strongly urge that every effort be made by the churches to render their Sabbath Schools most effective.

To this end they would recommend that the exercises be varied and means employed to interest the children; and they would impress upon all Christians the necessity of being themselves interested in the Sabbath School, as the best inducement to the young to cherish the same feeling.

All of which is respectfully submitted
C. GOODSPEED, Chairman.

TEMPERANCE. Your Committee, to whom was assigned the duty of reporting on TEMPERANCE, feel called upon to give the most hearty thanks and praise to Almighty God, for the enlargement of its borders, the lengthening of its cords, the strengthening of its stakes, and that thousands who for a time had been allured by the fiends of hell, and had fallen victims to the syren spells of the subtle mocker, have been aroused to a sense of their perilous condition, broken the chains of their evil habits and are now enjoying the luxuries of sobriety and the blessings of happy, peaceful, and com-fortable homes. But notwithstanding the widespread-ing influences for good in this particular, the rapid advancement of the various temperance organizations and their increasing strength and interest, our bu manity yet wails and groans with heart-rending illustrations of the truth of Holy Writ with reference to the use of spirituous liquors. "At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Souls bitten and stung by this serpent of the still, writhing in agony and dying in despair are lying on every hand!

Too much of the blighting, scourging effects of intemperance is known for the church of the living God to stand neutral, or merely to pass formal to stand neutral, or merely to pass formal resolutions and recommendations for its suppression. The slain of intemperance is legion.

Your Committee not only believe that Christians

hould be total abstainers themselves from all that an intoxicate, but that they should be most emphacally and unqualifiedly opposed to the license som, and to the enactment of any statute which give em, and to the enactment of any statute which gives he authority of law to the greatest evil of the 19th century; and would therefore urge upon every mem-ner of the visible body of Christ to wage an uncompromising warfare upon intemperance in all its forms, whether in high places or low—whether protected by legal enactment, or openly defying the sanctions of law—whether nourished in refined and polished society, or exhaling its rank poisons in the dens of in-

amy.
Your Committee are likewise firmly of the opinion hat the importation of spirituous liquors into our Province is the root of this great evil—the law authorizing such importations a brand of infamy and disgrace upon our country, and the money thus contributed to our Provincial Treasury the price of blood A. PRAMELIN RATTRAY, Chairman.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR. The Committee on the CHRISTIAN VISITOR report, that in their opinion this paper is still worthy of the warmest support of our denomination, and that it is ably and efficiently conducted. Your Committee approve of the editorials and religious matter which it contains, and they would suggest that not only does our beloved Editor deserve to be thanked and commended for the warm interest which he manifests in he prosperity of the cause of Christ, but also that Baptist families in our Province should take the paper and pay for it, that they may be instructed concerning our distinctive denominational principles and Respectfully submitted

H. A. CHARLTON, Chairman. DEPARTED BRETHREN.

The Committee on Departed Brethren beg leave to

eport-That on the 22d April last Elder Jarvis Ring entered into his eternal rest, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Our departed brother was born in this Province, in the Parish of Waterboro', on the 20th of September, 1780. Was converted, by the grace of God, when thirteen years of age; made a public profession of religion, and was baptized by the late Rev. Joseph Crandall in the river of Saint John, in May 1800, and joined the church in Waterboro'. He, at this time, feeling his heart drawn out (as he said himself in his journal) in prayer to God for the salvation of sinners, began to preach the ever blessed Gospel of the Son of God, and was blessed in doing so; but afterwards entered into business in the then town of Fredericton, where he, with brethren Coy and Wilmot, had a house built for God, and a church was formed in that place: and for a period of thirty-five years his house was a home for Baptist ministers. He was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Springfield, over which he presided for some years. de afterwards removed to Nova Scotia, was pastor of he church at Bridgetown for five years, and also for two years at Port George. Returning to the City of St. John, he laboured as a Missionary, and in all his labour he was more or less useful; and during his protracted illness-a period of three years-his heart was stayed on his God, and lived in the constant enjoyment of religion, and at his death left to his loved ones the stainless memory of the just-the wealth beyond the grave. W. L. HOPKINS, Chairman. ON ARRANGEMENTS.

Your Committee on Arrangements beg leave to re-Preaching, Thursday, 7 o'clock, P. M., by Dr. Spur-

Sabbath, St. George (1st church), preaching at 11 A. M., by Rev. G. M. W. Carey; 3, P. M., by Rev. T. Harley; at 7, P. M., Rev. W. S. McKenzie. Upper Falls, 11, A. M., Rev. T. Munro; at 3, P. M., Rev. I. Bill. Pennfield, at 11, A. M., Rev. H. A. Charlton; 3, P. M., Rev. E. C. Cady; at 7, P. M., Rev. W. M. Edwards. Mascareen, 8, P. M., Bro. A. S. May. Greenwood Bethel, 11, A. M., E. Corey; 3, P. M., Rev. M. Normonday. St. Andrews, Bro. C. Goodspeed, Rev. J. E. Hopper, Dr. Spurden. Rolling Dam, at 11 A. M. ; Rev. G. Burns.

Your Committee rejoice to say that God, by His Spirit, is moving among the nations of the earth, and opening wide and abundant doors North, South, East

and West, for the proclamation of the Gospel. In view of God's providences, the fields whitening for the harvest, the promise of Jehovah to give His Son the heathen for his inheritance, which is to be made actual by the instrumentality of the Church of Christ, your Committee feel that, as a Denomination, founded, as we are, upon the doctrine of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone, with our rigid adherence to the principles and practices of primitive Christianity, and our marked and instructive history, we have a great work to do for God and humanity, and we must do it. In the name of our God, let us set up our

To this end it is hereby affectionately recommendfor the success of our Foreign Missious, that we sym- ty of restricted, or the impropriety of open cour more liberally to this cause of God than we have ever done before, that Christ may be preached, souls saved, and, in the desert of our sinful world, a high- realed will of Christ respecting the Sacramental way prepared for our God. "Let the people praise thee, O God! let all the people praise thee."

Respectfully submitted, G. M. W. CAREY, Chairman.

We are glad to learn that the Rev. A. B. Earle. he evangelist, has a work in press, giving sketches of his life and labours in the revival work in which he has been so long and so successfully engaged. Menion will be made of his visit to this Province. The book is to be printed on superior paper, handsomely bound, and will be sold for \$1.50 and \$2.00. His many friends in this country will no doubt be glad to obtain a copy.

Professor of Moral Science for Acadia.

It will be remembered that a noble effort was made at the Convention to provide for such a Professorship. It is asked who is to be selected for this imporant office? This question we cannot as yet answer. Several have been spoken of as suitable persons, and among them Mr. William Elder, of Halifax. He is a young man of great promise, and is known to be singularly skilful in the teaching art. Should the Governors succeed in securing his services, we doubt not he will be found to be a most valuable acquisition to the present staff of the College, and greatly enhance its popularity and usefulness.

Open Communion among the English Baptists.

For the Christian Visitor.

In my last, I promised to close up, in this article, that view of open communion which relates to the English Baptists. It will be remembered that I called attention to a letter written by the Secretaries of the Baptist Missionary Societies in England, in the year 1849, and addressed to the late Dr. Sharp, of Boston, Mass, in which communication the attempt was made to defend, by a reference to its practical bearings, the practice of open communion among the English Baptists. When this letter came to the notice of those Baptists in England who were earnestly contending against the questionable practice, and what they deemed to be its pernicious results, there was at once excited a strong expression of disapproval of the course pursued by the Secretaries, and numerous communications issued from the press, protesting against that course, and proving that what the Secretaries affirmed was wide astray from the truth, as demonstrated by notorious and unquestionable facts. Some brief extracts have already been submit here a few more.

One of the protestants (T. Dawson) writes as folspecific clause in the trust deed. Some would put the question, Do you believe you have been baptized? Others would make no mention of it, believing that pantism has nothing to do with admission into the Church. The practical effects of open communication will vary as the extent to which it may be acted on may vary. The following circumstance was related to me. It happened on a certain occasion that cons, and the votes happened to be in favor of a Pedo-Baptist. What must be done? It was concluded that he could not fill the office of deacon before he had been made a member; and, in order to do the former, it was determined to extend the principle to mixed membership, and so make the communionist a member, that he might officiate as a deacon. Now we do not see any reason for an entire allence in the Secretaries on these polets, unless either they did not know that such variations existed, or that they are figured was a team with a local role thrown around the higher ranks of life, and had at their constant command any amount of green food which they require. At the northern extremity of the garden I found a statue erected to commemorate the first discovery of the marvellous effect of other on the nervous system, extinguishing all pain in the most difficult surgical operations. The figures are sculptured out of Pictou granite, giving, in the distance, the appearance of a greyish marble. The larger of the two figures was a team with a local role thrown around

not to be regarded as the practical effects of open

Mr. Dawson goes on to ask-" Why is nothing said of the difficulty of obtaining correct statistical returns of the number of Baptists, arising from the practical effect of open communion? In some of our associations, we have a column headed, "Received by Profession." This column was introduced, originally, for the purpose of showing how these persons who had either withdrawn from a church, or had been excluded, being at the same time baptized, were received. Now, however, those who never have been baptized are inserted in that column also. When such returns are made, one asks for the sake of information, are those received by profession baptized? Some say Yes, others say No. It has come to pass therefore, through the practical effect of open communion, that, for the sake of correctness, we must have another column for the unbaptized members of

Baptist churches." (!) Speaking of the frequent changes that take place, this same writer remarks, " Nor is the change always a removal from a Pedo-Baptist to a Baptist, or Union church; but frequently from a Baptist to a Pedo-Baptist church. The practical effect of open communion lets out of, as well as into, our churches. Baptists are sometimes compelled to go out, or to do what they believe to be wrong. Strict Baptists, who have contributed their money for the erection of a place of worship, have aided in every effort to promote the welfare of the church, have been deacons, have taken an active part in the education of the young, have, by what is called in English phrase, opening the church, been compelled to seek another home, to aid in erecting another chapel and forming another church. Strifes and contentions often arise in this way. Others go out, of their own accord, to unite with Pedo-Baptists. A father, who is a Baptist, unites with a Pedo-Baptist church, and officiates as a deacon, whilst his daughter is sprinkled, believing either that the mode of baptism is an indifferent thing, or that immersion never was appointed by Christ. If inquiry were made, the number of Baptists in England would not be small who can no longer say, 'I dwell among mine own people.'"

"The Secretaries," says Mr. Dawson, "refer to their experience as pastors. Will Mr. Green, Mr. Trestraill, and Mr. Goser give us a few facts, and some statistics of the practical effects of communion in the churches of which they have been pastors? These are just the things which are needed; they will have far more weight with them (the American Baptists) than probable inferences drawn from a wider field of observation."

The state of things set forth in this reply of Mr. Dawson, and in other communications from the pens of English Baptist minsters against the letter sent Dr. Sharp by the Secretaries, exists to this day, as can be proved by an abundance of undeniable facts. There may be a temporary lull of controversy and strife, and meanwhile an apparent unity, but the fire is only smouldering, ready to blaze up at any moment. Open communion, as long as it is practised, will be the occasion for discord and division in Baptist churches. What has been will be. The sad history of this disorderly practice is repeating, and will continue to repeat itself.

But it is not alone by considerations derived from expediency or apparent tendencies that we contend ed that, as individuals and churches, we pray more with the practice of open communion. The proprienion, must be determined on other and higher grounds. The great question is-What is the re-Supper? If open communion be opposed to this, no names, however great and good, no arguments however compact and cogent, can invest the practice with any authority.

I do not insist that it is necessarily an error because it has been so prolific of divisions and other evils among Baptist churches-for even the truth may cause strife and disunion, where churches are corrupted-but it was made incumbent on me, in this discussion, to show, by an appeal to facts that the practice in question had been the apple of discord in the history of the English Baptists.

In preparing myself to perform the unwelcome task forced upon me. I have been amazed at the huge accumulation of facts that have come to hand-the merest fraction of which has been inserted in this series of articles. It were easy for me to extend the series, but I prefer to deal with the matter from another stand-point, and from one that is lesss cumbered. W. S. MHKENZIE.

For the Christian Visitor,

Boston Correspondence. In my rambling excursions, I entered the Boston

Commons. They extend about three quarters of a nile long and half a mile broad, encircled with two rows of beautiful elm trees, large and majestic in their appearance. These beautiful trees inclose a capacious foot path thirty feet broad, that completely encircles the entire Commons, they being regularly situated forty feet apart, and the overhanging branches en twining themselves with the branches of the opposite trees, form a lovely arcade, giving a refreshing shelter from sun and rain. Interspersed among those trees are seats, either to rest the exhausted traveller, or form a momentary pause for the devotees of pleasure. The form of the entire Common is nearly that of a parallelogram, artfully intersected with diagonal pathways, each of which is enclosed with two rows of elm trees, which seem to be natural to the soil and favorites with the people. The walks intersecting the centre of the pleasure ground are smaller, but equally as pleasant from the relief that variety brings to the human mind. Beautiful edifices surround the Common, many of which are built with polished stones. after the finest and latest style. Contiguous to the Common, the Public Garden is situated. As I entered it, I was struck with the beauty, variety and arrangement of the flowers. I thought of the expression of the Saviour: "If God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into given from those protesting communications, and I the oven, how much more will be clothe you, oh ye of little faith? Consider the lily; it toils not, neither does it spin: yet, I say unto you, Solomon, in lows: "Is it not a fact that differences do exist as to all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these." The the extent to which the principle [of open commu- walks are laid off in a perfectly artistic style, winding nion] may be safely acted upon? Some say, We ad- in every imaginable manner, and enclosing a profumit Pedo-Baptists to the Lord's table only; others sion of lovely flowers - some species of which I had contend that there is no consistency in stopping at that | never seen before. There was a small tree, about six point-they must admit them to full membership in feet high, trimmed in the form of a pyramid, whose the church, to all its rights and privileges; others, if branches were literally covered with beautiful white we are rightly informed, not quite certain that all will flowers, tinged with light pink. The flowers clusterbecome Baptists, make sure of a Baptist pastor by a ed round each twig coming out from the parent branch in such profusion, that it presented to the eye a scene of surpassing beauty. The name of this lovely tree I have forgotten. In the middle of the Garden there is an artificial pond, upward of a quarter of a mile long, formed with beautiful windings, enclosed with a neat foot-path embellished with beautiful flowers. In the middle of the pond a neat little circular house. to me. . . . It happened on a certain occasion that painted green, for the accommodation of ducks, geese a church which had practised limited communion to and swan. I thought they must be an aristocratic the Lord's table, resolved to elect a number of dea- portion of that family of fowls; for they walked in

arms, with the upper part of his left breast exposed to some operation of the other, whose right arm encircled the right shoulder of his patient, and his hand ouching his left breast, with the inscription, "There shall be no more pain." I was informed that this individual who takes a deep interest in the improvement and enjoyment of his fellow men. The art and industry of man can turn the wilds and wastes of nature into the garden of Eden; can embellish the rough granite, making it speak the language of the port the Sabbath school heartily; subscribe for human heart in the significant attitudes of sympathy and love, or in the more stern attitudes of fury and war. It suggested to my mind the propriety of keeping proper objects before us, so that the finer and higher faculties of our nature may be fully developed. We have the power of cultivating any faculty of the human mind to the rejection and abuse of others. If we want to embrace the nature or feelings of any particular scene or event, we must think about it, look at it, and imitate it, and its leading elements become incorporated in our thoughts and form a part of our mental nature. How exceedingly cautious the people here. The word, though preached in we should be, therefore, in the application of our thoughts, that we may form a noble mental structure, built up with the finest and best polished materials. Eleven converts have been baptized, and many are A noble mind is better than a noble building adorned with the splendor of earthly gems; the one is earth prayers of praying friends. JAMES TRIMBLE. born, the other heavenly in its origin and God-like, imperishable and grand. As I moved forward, my eye fell upon some of the finest specimens of buildings I had ever seen before. They appeared as far as the eye could reach like a range of beautiful palaces, surrounded with lovely gardens, tastefully arranged. The day being fine, the scene was surpassingly charming. All nature combined to make me feel amount of statistical information regarding the rehappy; and I think some unseen spirit breathed into sults of the present school law of our sister Province. my soul aspirations heaven-born, that made my eye The whole amount expended for public schools in gush with tears of unfeigned gratitude to the great 1867 is as follows, viz. : Fountain of all truth, from whence our purest pleasures flow. My visit to Boston, though in some res-

Mr. Editor, pardon me for the unusual length of this etter. I may give you something more in a future Yours, truly, J. Rowe.

pects lonely, was one of deep interest and enjoyment,

and shall long be remembered as a bright spot of the

Religious Intelligence.

The Baptist cause in Sweden, is making rapid proress. The Rev. A. Wiberg, in a recent letter in he London Freeman, says:

You will feel interested in seeing the statistical able of our churches for the last year. From this able it appears that during the past year 850 were paptized, 327 were received by letter, 352 dismissed. 195 excluded, 85 restored, 48 deceased; that 9 new hurches had been formed, and that the total numper of Baptists in Sweden was 7,478 in 191 churches. This, however, does not give the whole number of those baptized during the year, as many of our churches have not sent us their statistics. We find great drawback to the increase of our denomination this country from the emigration of many of our nembers to America. Thus, I believe, that the First Church in Stockholm has already lost about 100 by emigration.

A great work of grace has gone on, especially in kane, where one brother alone baptized more than 200, in, I believe, seven months. And the revival is still going on there, as well as in the neighboring province of Blekinge, where brother Bergetroin is lawant of laborers.

Our "Bethel Seminary," or Theological School has just closed its second year, and the teachers as well as the pupils have gone out during the Summer vacation to their respective fields of labor. Brethren Broady, Drake and myself, have gone to the city of Orebro, where we for a few weeks teach a class of elders and preachers, and Sundays go out to the country churches and preach.

I am glad to state that the Lord has been pleased to restore my health, so that I can preach and work almost as in former days. Praised be the Lord for all his infinite mercies!

BOSTON NORTH BAPTIST ASSOCIATION at its recent Anniversary, passed the following reso-

lutions : -"In view of the urgent demand for general mission work in our cities and large towns, and the call for a wider dissemination of a Christian denomination literature, we recommend the following plan of Associa-

tional Missionary work:
"1. The appointment of a Missionary Colportage Committee, to consist of three clergymen and two ley was a young man of more than ordinary promise. laymen, to whom shall be entrusted the general care and his early death will be deeply regretted by the

and supervision of this work. "2. The employment, by this Committee, of a good and faithful man as Colporteur Missionary to laor under the directions of the Committee within the

ounds of this Association. "3. That an assessment be made by this Committee on the several churches comprising the Associa-

exceeding in the aggregate \$1,500, to defray the exenses of this work, and that the several churches be nvited to meet the assessments." On motion of Dr. Eddy, the following was adopted:

Whereas, The Boston North Baptist Association as from its origin taken the Word of God as a supreme authority in matters of faith and practice; and whereas, in common with Christians of every name, it accepts the divinely appointed order of baptism before the Lord's Supper; therefore Resolved, That this Association regards an inver-

ion of the Scripture law, in inviting to the Lord's lable those who have not been baptized, contrary to the universal custom of Christendom, as an infringe-ment of the Divine law and a violation of Christian

The Reformed Jews, who have built a synagogue n New York at a cost of \$600,000, do not reverence the Talmud or tradition, and regard much of the writings imputed to Moses as the production of a subsequent age. They keep fast and festival, and observe other Jewish rites, but only as a matter of expediency. They look for no Messiah to come, but for a time when all mankind will be of one religion. This new Jewish movement resembles that which has led "Young Bengal," in India, to retain the outward observances of heathenism while personally holding to a religious skepticism.

Numerous revivals are reported throughout the South, many of them quite powerful. The following is a specimen: Bethel church, in Georgia, had long been in a deplorable condition, torn by dissension, and hardly existing except in name. Some special meetings were held. The entire community were stirred. The following are some of the results:

"Fifty-two were added to the church by baptism,

estoration and letter; nine more went with the Me thodist brethren; quite a number are rejoicing in hope who have not yet been baptized, and from many a burdened heart the cry still comes, 'Men and brethren, what shall I do to be saved?' There is no bitterness of feeling now. Old differences have been amicably settled, and strife and contention have ceased—all—all buried at the foot of the cross."

The Georgia Baptist churches have a member of 97,845; the Virginia, a membership of 116,526. Virginia thus leads the Baptist van; Georgia follows next. Thank God for all that is hopeful in these

BAFTISTS IN MONTREAL.—The Baptist church in Montreal, under its excellent pastor, Rev. John Alexander, has received accessions and is enjoying prosperity. Two hundred additional sittings have been made to its tasteful building by new galleries. It gives still arronger evidence of its prosperity than the enlargement of its accommodation by sustaining two branch enterprises, one at Point St. Charles, Rev. M. Gales, missionary, and one under Rev. Mr. Emerson, whose meetings will soon be held in "Russell Hall," a handsome edifice erected at his own expense by a Baptist merchant, T. J. Claxton, who also superintends its Sabbath school.

PROPERTIES ITS OWN DESTRUCTION.—The Bud histic books contain a prophecy that 5,000 years all the time of Gusdama bis religion shall coase to p well on the earth, that all its scattered relics shall

the lower part of his body, and a man lying in his last time, and then dissolve away in light. This system has now three hundred millions of deluded fol

Good Advice .- A brief and pointed charge, made not long at the installation of a Baptist minister over a new congregation, is worthy to be printed in letters of gold. Let all read and ponder: "Dear Brethren. significant statue was erected at the expense of an I suggest that you pray for your minister daily; guard his reputation carefully; hear him preach week-ly; listen to the word wakefully; treasure it up joy. fully; practice it faithfully; labor with him sympathetically, both individually and collectively; attend the prayer and conference meeting constantly; supliberally; pay him promptly; give him a bit of meat and a ball of butter occasionally; call on him frequently, but tarry briefly; greet him cordially but not rudely-and may the God of all grace bless you abundantly and add unto you daily such as shall be saved eternally. Amen.'

> sisting of one man only. His name is Peter Drum-mond, a seedsman; and in twenty years he has circulated about fifty millions of tracts. For the Christian Visitor. DEAR VISITOR,-The Lord is continuing to bless

There is a fract society in Stirling, Scotland, con-

weakness, is clothed with saving power. A divine influence accompanies the exercises of the brethren. seeking the Lord. We request an interest in the Salmon Creek, Parish of Chipman, Q. Co., Sept. 25.

The Annual Report

of the Common, Superior, Academic and Normal Schools in Nova Scotia for the year 1867, by the Superintendent of Education has been received. It is a pamphlet of some 69 pages, and contains a vast

Bý Government, \$145,280 17 By Counties, 91,477 14 By the various sections, 262,912 84

Total, \$499. Increase over 1866, \$149,859 17.

Total number of teachers employed for 1867 was 1261. Increase over 1866, 332. The number of pupils in attendance some portions of the year 83,000 Increase over the past year, 16,587.

The truth is, that Nova Scotia is making rapid advances in her educational Institutions, and New Brunswick will do well to follow her praiseworthy example.

New Books.

DAYS AT SEADOWN .- This is a charming story of a happy little girl. Its pictures of childhood life are not only highly entertaining, but very instructive. EVELYN GRAY is a fascinating little work on the lower of christian influence, as exemplified in the steadfastness of "Evelyn" to religious principle amongst circumstances of peculiar trial.

These books are issued by the A. B. P. Society, and should have a place in all our Sabbath Schools.

Many thanks for responses to Visitor bills orwarded. All mistakes noted have been rectified in our books. If any more are discovered please notify the office without delay. We have adopted the plan of sending our bills annually, so as to afford opportunity to correct any mistakes which occur in boring; and, on the whole, the work everywhere is keeping the accounts. Now is the time for squaring all up, for the past and for adding new names to hegis the year 1869. We want to commence the year with books all square, and with one thousand additional subscribers. Who will aid us in doing this? Ministers deacons, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters old and young if you will ail put to a belping hand, our purpose will be accomplished. Remember the Christian Visitor should have a place in every Baptist family in the land.

> The Minutes of the Western, Central, and Eastern Baptist Associations of Nova Scotia, have come to hand. They are published in very neat style at the office of the Christian Messenger.

> We regret to learn that J. P. Hartley, Esq., M. P. P., departed this life at Fredericton on Tuesday last. He had been dangerously ill for some time of typhoid fever, but strong hopes were entertained of his recovery until a very recent date. Mr. Hartcommunity generally.

Secular Department.

Foreign and Domestic News. GREAT BRITAIN.

Rev. Henry Hart Milman, Dean of St. Paul's, London, died on the 25th Sept., aged 72 years. He was the author of a History of Christianity, and of many works on Theological subjects.

The Aldermen and Councillors of Dublin have passed a resolution setting forth that as all danger

from the Fenian movement has passed away, the time has now come for the release of imprisoned Fenians. The American Minister, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, rigited the Leed's Exhibition on the 28d inst. In reply to an address of the Exhibition Committee, he reerated his repeated assurances of the maintenance of good will between England end America. He also paid an eloquent tribute of praise to the British army and highly eulogized Lord Napier, of Magdala, whose name he said was a household word in America for

nis courage and humanity in the Abysinian war. The Times and Telegraph refer to the speech, and exult in the good sense and pacific tone of Mr. Johnston's utterances, and say that if he who knows the whole case is certain of an adjustment of the differ-ences pending between the United States and Great Britain, the public may be sure of it.

A Dublin despatch, of the 27th inst., says that the leaders of the so called Fenian party in Ireland are everywhere forming political coalitions with Tories. They even oppose such candidates for Parliament as O'Donohue, in Tralee, John Francis Maguire in Cork, and other equally strong advocates of Irish rights. The journals in Ireland, which have shown most sympathy with the late Fenian agitators, have come out strongly in support of these coalitions.

CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

Cable telegrams this week are filled with reports of the outbreak of civil war in the Spanish Peninsular.
The revolution is the result of the union of the Constitutional, Moderate and Liberal parties in an effort to overthrow the reigning dynasty. The fleet has joined the movement because the sailors are unpaid, and the greater part of the army has revolted because they are indignant at the exile of their favorite gene-

Gen. Prim, the leader of the insurgent forces, started from Paris and met the Generals, who were recently exiled by the Spanish Government, at Cadiz.

Capt. Malcampo, of the Spanish iron-clad Saragossa, who had declared for the insurgents, brought his guns to bear on the barracks of Cadiz and compelled

guns to bear on the barracks of Cadiz and compelled the Royal troops garrisoned in the city to surrender. The city having pronounced for the revolution, each General sailed to pre-arrange points on the coast, where each raised the standard of insurrection and set the movement on foot at his theatre of operations. The fortified town at Santona, in the Province of Santander, has pronounced for the revolutionists.

The railroads and telegraph lines in the South-eastern part of Spain have been cut, and rapid communication is destroyed.

The insurgents have issued a proclamation which

The insurgents have issued a proclamation which says that when they are victorious their inture course relative to the government of the country will be decided by universal suffrage.

Two regiments of royal troops sent from Madrid to put down the insurrection at Uadiz, are reported to have revolted while on the road, and gone over to the rebel ranks.

Gen. Kaira, commanding the royal troops, is marching to attack Seville. The men are in good spirits.

report that the Queen of Spain has crossed the